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Do . . . . . ninety-nine years, . . . . . 510 00

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Do . . . . .一百零二年, . . . . . 525 00

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# THE DEMOCRAT.

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## Democratic Ticket, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

MONDAY, : : FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

**FOR SALE AT THE DESK.**  
Copies of the Daily Paper can be procured at the desk, with or without envelopes, at 5 cents per single copy or 35 cents per dozen.

Several letters are now published by distinguished Hungarians, from which the events of that country will be better understood. We have not published the attacks upon Kosuth, for we don't choose to give currency to slanders so contrary to well-known facts.

Esterhazy has expended his venom, and Bathyan has followed suit. Count Teleki, in which he rubs out the said Prince Esterhazy. The latter, it seems, is a stranger in Hungary, although he has great possessions in that country. He has never resided there, is ignorant of her language, her constitution, and her history. He accepted office in Hungary in the day of prosperity, and deserted her when danger approached. His son was one of the few Hungarians who held a commission in the Austrian army, and fought against the liberty of his country. The letter of Teleki is too long for publication in our columns, nor will our readers need to vindicate the reputation of Kosuth. It effectively disposes of the slander published by Esterhazy upon the Hungarian cause.

Bathyan will derive some credit from his name. The reader has seen the high in credit in the history of the Hungarian struggle. The patriot and martyr was Count Louis Bathyan; the writer who now figures in print is Gustave Bathyan. There are several of the name.

We give in another column a part of the letter of the Hungarian Minister of the Interior. It explains the subject of the resignation of Kosuth; and is a full reply to the strictures of Scamme, which have been published in this city.

The editor of the Journal pretends that the whigs did not nominate Henry Clay in 1848 for the presidency, lest the democrats should denounce him again. Now this is all gammon. The whigs did not nominate Mr. Clay because they feared they couldn't elect him, and they would therefore lose the spoils. They never considered whether he would be plundered or not.

The editor thinks very inconsistent in accusing whigs of neglecting Mr. Clay, when we ridicule them for nominating Mr. Clay for President so often. A beautiful reply. Could the whigs be lengthened out of their design in behalf of Clay?

The fact is, the whigs never had but the one fit to be President. When he is gone, they will have nobody. We have ridiculed them for their deficiency in this respect, and may do so again. We can't help laughing at the whigs. If they want to shun disaster, let them do better. It's their own fault that they are laughed at.

Whig editors are advising their party to make no nomination for the presidency at Frankfurt this week, or express no preference of any one for the office. It is wise advice, considering that any expression of preference would have no influence at all, and would not be given for the man who is certain to get the nomination at Philadelphia. The whig candidate for President, if the whigs hold a convention at all, is already as good as nominated.—Scott is the man. He is some whig, some native American, a good deal abolition, and is covered all over with gunpowder and glory.

Calculating whigs, who sum up the chances, think they can elect him, and thereby be able to indulge in equalization and fat offices another four years.

In order to succeed, they must convince the country that there is nothing at all to do but to hold the offices; otherwise the people will never trust the whigs with power.

**Extract from a letter of the late Minister of the Interior of Hungary:**

When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temes was received, Governor Kosuth, who had been called to the aid of the land, he immediately summoned a council of war, and proceeded to deliberate on measures of public safety, still possible. At this council, in which all the ministers took part, it was resolved to invest Gorj, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was, moreover, resolved to dissolve the government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety under the existing circumstances. We did not, however, insert in the instrument investing Gorj, with full power, and despatched to him immediately, the seal of the government. On the same day (at the 10th of March, 1848) Gorj declared, in the presence of some of the ministers who had assembled at Szonyi's, (who was one of them,) that he could not accept the commission, because the resignation of the government was not contained in it; while he was sure that the enemy would enter into no negotiations with him so long as Kosuth and his ministry were thought to be behind him. The ministers who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty to stand in the way of such a separation, when had been resolved, as necessary, to resign to the government, who requested to resign as well. The governor soon after sent his abdication for counter-signature by these members of the ministry, and accordingly the government formally dissolved itself, after having done so *de facto* in the previous council of ministers. I must mention the circumstance that in the governor's instrument of abdication conditions were prescribed by Gorj, which were not inserted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the full council. These conditions were the preservation of the public service, and the neutrality of the Hungarian army. Our minister took part in this signature of the governor, as above stated. Auch, Szonyi, Horvath, and I. Two of the ministers, Szemere and Bathyan, were absent when the formal declaration of the abdication was discussed at Szonyi's residence. I have not mentioned among the ministers our late colleague, the finance minister Dussek, because his treacherous, which was afterwards brought to light, excluded him from our ranks. From all these circumstances, it will be manifest how unjust the reproaches of Count Cosimir Bathyan are, that no new cabinet could be formed with which he was entrusted, instead of procuring the preservation of Hungary by a negotiation for peace, by an ignominious treach-

ery to his native country. From that very moment the power conferred on him by the above mentioned instrument, and the conditional abdication of the government consequently reverted to him who had invested him with it. To deny this would be to recognise in the foreign rule which crushed Hungary the spirit of treachery, which was the more natural, because Gorj would faithfully fulfil his commission; but he had the more natural, because Gorj had an unconquered army, and, notwithstanding the difficulties he met on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble count did not take his present view of this question when the treachery of Gorj became known, he countersigned the order written at Vidin by Kosuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the detriment of Cernar.

I, however, perfectly agree with the noble count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitutional existence and free from the yoke of the slaves of the country, and also those of the affairs of the country, and also those of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not a liberated nation which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the claims of Kosuth as elected Governor of Hungary are, I submit, lawful.

I also concur with the noble count, that Kosuth is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and of our war of liberty and independence. Hungarians historians have sent by the noble count to the court of justice of the trial of the affair of the country, and also those of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not a liberated nation which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the claims of Kosuth as elected Governor of Hungary are, I submit, lawful.

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The noble count himself answers the question why Kosuth, before crossing the Turkish frontier, did not resume power again? He states that Kosuth could not know, before crossing the frontier, the catastrophe of Világos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Gorj would faithfully fulfil his commission; but he had the more natural, because Gorj had an unconquered army, and, notwithstanding the difficulties he met on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble count did not take his present view of this question when the treachery of Gorj became known, he countersigned the order written at Vidin by Kosuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the detriment of Cernar.

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Calculating whigs, who sum up the chances, think they can elect him, and thereby be able to indulge in equalization and fat offices another four years.

In order to succeed, they must convince the country that there is nothing at all to do but to hold the offices; otherwise the people will never trust the whigs with power.

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When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temes was received, Governor Kosuth, who had been called to the aid of the land, he immediately summoned a council of war, and proceeded to deliberate on measures of public safety, still possible. At this council, in which all the ministers took part, it was resolved to invest Gorj, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was, moreover, resolved to dissolve the government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety under the existing circumstances. We did not, however, insert in the instrument investing Gorj, with full power, and despatched to him immediately, the seal of the government. On the same day (at the 10th of March, 1848) Gorj declared, in the presence of some of the ministers who had assembled at Szonyi's, (who was one of them,) that he could not accept the commission, because the resignation of the government was not contained in it; while he was sure that the enemy would enter into no negotiations with him so long as Kosuth and his ministry were thought to be behind him. The ministers who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty to stand in the way of such a separation, when had been resolved, as necessary, to resign to the government, who requested to resign as well. The governor soon after sent his abdication for counter-signature by these members of the ministry, and accordingly the government formally dissolved itself, after having done so *de facto* in the previous council of ministers. I must mention the circumstance that in the governor's instrument of abdication conditions were prescribed by Gorj, which were not inserted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the full council.

These conditions were the preservation of the public service, and the neutrality of the Hungarian army. Our minister took part in this signature of the governor, as above stated. Auch, Szonyi, Horvath, and I. Two of the ministers, Szemere and Bathyan, were absent when the formal declaration of the abdication was discussed at Szonyi's residence. I have not mentioned among the ministers our late colleague, the finance minister Dussek, because his treacherous, which was afterwards brought to light, excluded him from our ranks. From all these circumstances, it will be manifest how unjust the reproaches of Count Cosimir Bathyan are, that no new cabinet could be formed with which he was entrusted, instead of procuring the preservation of Hungary by a negotiation for peace, by an ignominious treach-

ery to his native country. From that very moment the power conferred on him by the above mentioned instrument, and the conditional abdication of the government consequently reverted to him who had invested him with it. To deny this would be to recognise in the foreign rule which crushed Hungary the spirit of treachery, which was the more natural, because Gorj would faithfully fulfil his commission; but he had the more natural, because Gorj had an unconquered army, and, notwithstanding the difficulties he met on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble count did not take his present view of this question when the treachery of Gorj became known, he countersigned the order written at Vidin by Kosuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the detriment of Cernar.

The noble count himself answers the question why Kosuth, before crossing the Turkish frontier, did not resume power again? He states that Kosuth could not know, before crossing the frontier, the catastrophe of Világos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Gorj would faithfully fulfil his commission; but he had the more natural, because Gorj had an unconquered army, and, notwithstanding the difficulties he met on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble count did not take his present view of this question when the treachery of Gorj became known, he countersigned the order written at Vidin by Kosuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the detriment of Cernar.

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I, however, perfectly agree with the noble count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitutional existence and free from the yoke of the slaves of the country, and also those of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not a liberated nation which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the claims of Kosuth as elected Governor of Hungary are, I submit, lawful.

I also concur with the noble count, that Kosuth is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and of our war of liberty and independence. Hungarians historians have sent by the noble count to the court of justice of the trial of the affair of the country, and also those of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not a liberated nation which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of



## ESTELLE D' LA CONCHA!

A Tale of the Fillibusters.

By J. W. SCOTT.

[Concluded.]

Concha at length spoke. "Young man I can save you if you answer a few questions which I shall ask. Do but this, and with Estelle for your bride, you are safe. Will you betray your companions?"

Look at the soldier now—his eyes flash-es fire, his nostrils are dilated, his lip quivers, he draws his noble form up to its full height and exclaims, "Dastard, think-est thou that I am one of the accursed race—a blood-thirsty Spaniard—No, never, never. I AM AN AMERICAN. Torture me with the torture of your inquisitions—chain me in your dark underground mines, until the light of day shall become hateful to my eyes—destroy me by piece meal, but NEVER will I betray my COUNTRY or my God. Though I knew that the highest honors awaited me, yet if these are the terms, the betrayal of my com-pañions, I reject your offer, and renounce your daughter whom I love better than any other being in this world, and await death. Know ye, that among my fifty compa-nions are youths of fifteen years of age, who fled from a parent's fireside, and will die ere they give forth one secre-t. THEY ARE AMERICANS! Farewell my betrothed; I go to show these Spaniards how the brave can die."

The guards entered, and the soldier was torn away from the shrieking Estelle to meet his fate. \*

The sun arose from his ocean bed—the hour had come. Estelle was alone in her apartment, seated near the window. She listened to the terrible dirge that was re-sounding throughout the city; thousands were rushing in all directions crying—"Death to all Americans." The very hills seemed to take up the terrible cry and echo it far o'er the mountain wastes.—Hope still beat in her heart. Her father had never performed such a horrible deed and she could not believe he would sacrifice the unfortunate beings who had crossed to their shores. A loud and terri-ble volley from the Molo Plaza burst upon her ears, followed by the demon-iac yell of the excited populace. She knew how utterly hopeless had been her intercessions. All that she prized in this world was gone.

Go with me twelve miles from the city of Havana, to the convent "Senora de Gloria"—enter the prison door, look around you; and seated upon her bench, with a pitcher of water, her crucifix and bible, you will behold Estelle de la Concha, a beautiful and gentle heart-broken maniac. The birds sing from the orange groves around her sealed cell.—The perfume of flowers is wafted through her window in the evening breeze. Music swells gently through the summer air; all is life, joy and happiness but she regards it not.

The memory of that sweet face still haunts my dreams, and lingers in un-dying recollection of the bloody scene enacted in beautiful "Cubanos." And now I see before me that horrible, vacant stare, as with one hand to heaven, and the other upon her heart she conjures me as an American to revenge the death of my noble countrymen, and that of her mur-dered lover.

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**At No. 77, Third Street,** JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN.

**CERTIFICATES OF CURES PERFORMED BY DR. A. J. VANDERSCHE.**

At No. 101 Preston street, Jan. 17, 1849.

This is to certify that I have long been afflicted with the Disease, from which I have suffered much bodily as well as mental pain. I have tried many remedies with scarce any benefit, and applied to several physicians, who promised a speedy cure; but, unfortunately, their promises were never realized. I was directed by Dr. A. J. Vander Sche to apply to him for his treatment, and he has been highly recommended by the medical faculty.

The young infant may take it with safety. A painless medicine, with regard to taste, and the virtue of the bark, is easily digested, and, as far as I know, does not irritate the bowels.

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